



UNSC UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

BACKGROUND GUIDE ALEMUN 2026

TOPIC: Analyzing the escalation of global conflicts: exploring preventive measures and enforcing international laws to maintain international peace and security.

CHAIRS: Júlia Lacativa and Catarina Pedras

INDEX

1. GREETING WORD

2. 2. UNSC

2.1 Security Council's Mission

2.2 Security Council's History

3. TOPIC BACKGROUND

3.1 General Introduction

3.2 Historical context of global conflicts

3.3 Current Situation

4. IMPORTANT FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DEBATE

4.1 Topics to Focus on During the Debate

4.2 Guiding Questions for Further Research

5. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRIES

5.1 United States of America

5.2 Russian Federation

5.3 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

5.4 People's Republic of China

5.5 French Republic

5.6 State of Israel

5.7 Ukraine

5.8 Islamic Republic of Iran

5.9 State of Palestine

5.10 Democratic Republic of the Congo

5.11 Republic of Yemen

5.12 Republic of Türkiye

5.13 Republic of the Sudan

5.14 Syrian Arab Republic

5.15 Republic of Iraq

5.16 Federal Republic of Germany

5.17 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. GREETING WORD

Dear delegates,

Welcome to AleMUN 2026! We are Júlia Lacativa and Catarina Pedras from Deutsche Schule Corcovado, and it is with great pleasure and a strong sense of responsibility that we welcome you to the Security Council at this year's AleMUN. We are truly excited to embark on this journey with you as we explore the theme: "Analyzing the escalation of global conflicts: exploring preventive measures and enforcing international laws to maintain international peace and security."

The Security Council is the main organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security and plays a central role in addressing threats to global stability. It is guided by the same mission to prevent conflict, promote peaceful resolution of disputes, and uphold international law in order to protect civilians and preserve international order.

This year's focus could not be more aligned with the Council's principles, as it asks not only how states can respond to conflict once it has already escalated, but also how preventive measures and legal accountability can help reduce tensions before they turn into war. This discussion offers an opportunity to engage in meaningful dialogue about the political, legal, and humanitarian dimensions of global conflict. As you delve into your research and negotiations, we encourage you to think critically about the responsibilities states hold, the long-term consequences of conflict escalation, and the importance of respecting international law in maintaining peace and security.

We are thrilled to accompany you on this diplomatic journey, which will shape the tone and outcome of our debates. Throughout our sessions, we will strive to foster an atmosphere of respect, collaboration, and thoughtful engagement. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us with any questions, concerns, or insights as you prepare. Your contributions are vital to the success of this council.

Once again, we are deeply honored to be part of this experience, and we look forward to witnessing the dynamic discussions and meaningful resolutions you will craft.

We wish you all the best in your preparations and can't wait to meet you at the Security Council!

Best regards,

Júlia Lacativa
+55 (21) 99357-7379
lacativa.julia@gmail.com

Catarina Pedras
+55 (21) 99830-4455
catarinapedras@icloud.com

2. UNSC

2.1 SECURITY COUNCIL'S MISSION

UNSC's mission is to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, and to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights. UNSC interprets laws and ensures that they are applied consistently, thereby upholding justice and constitutional principles.

2.2 COUNCIL'S HISTORY

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six main organs of the UN and has the responsibility of maintaining International Peace and Security. The Council can establish Peacekeeping operations for regions in need, enact Sanctions, and authorize Military action by a member. It is the only United Nations body with the capability to issue resolutions to its members.

The Security Council is made up of 15 members. Due to their victory in World War II, France, the United States of America, Russia, China, and the United Kingdom are permanent members. These Powers hold nuclear weapons and have the capability of vetoing any Resolution proposed by the Council.

The other 10 members are elected by the UN's General Assembly for 2-year terms. The Resolutions proposed by the Council are enforced by UN Peacekeeping troops, and military forces provided and funded by member states.

Founded on the 17th of January of 1946, the UNSC took the mission formerly performed by the failed League of Nations. The main goal of the UNSC upon its creation was to prevent a third World War. The council was neglected during the first decades of its existence due to the Cold War between the US and the USSR. It wasn't very effective due to the continuous disagreements between both powers, only being able to intervene in unrelated conflicts. Examples of UNSC's actions during this difficult time are peacekeeping missions in Cyprus, in West New Guinea and in the Sinai Peninsula and war interventions in Korea and Congo.

With the Soviet Union's end in 1991, came a radical expansion in the Peacekeeping duties of the UNSC, with the 1990s being a decade of immense work for the Council, which authorized peacekeeping missions in Kuwait, Bosnia, Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and Cambodia. The UNSC has been responsible for solving many issues worldwide and maintaining peace in vulnerable regions across the globe.

3. TOPIC BACKGROUND

3.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The escalation of global conflicts has become one of the most serious challenges to international peace and security in the present day. What begins as political tension, territorial disputes, ethnic divisions, or competition for resources can quickly develop into larger crises when preventive action is delayed or ignored. In many regions, the consequences of this escalation are visible in the form of war, state fragility, humanitarian emergencies, and long-term instability that affects not only the countries directly involved, but also the international community as a whole. It is the case of conflicts in Syria, Yemen, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine and Palestine. The world continues to face a growing number of interconnected threats that often require coordinated international action.

Extremist groups, armed militias, and non-state actors have repeatedly taken advantage of power vacuums, weak institutions, and social instability to expand their influence in conflict zones. Beside the mass displacement, civilian deaths, and destruction of infrastructure caused by these actors, their actions have also contributed to increased insecurity, fear, and the breakdown of basic public order. Their operations, which may include terrorism, forced recruitment and attacks on civilian populations, are harmful not only to local communities but also to the broader framework of international law and collective security.

Political leaders, armed groups, or foreign powers very often exploit fragile internal divisions in order to strengthen their own influence and preserve strategic interests. This situation can lead to proxy conflicts, where local wars become tied to the rivalry of outside states and regional powers. Such dynamics are visible in several ongoing crises, where external intervention has made peace efforts more difficult and prolonged the suffering of civilians. Meanwhile communities affected by ethnic, religious, or political marginalization often continue to demand recognition, equality, and protection, even when their claims are met with repression or exclusion.

At the same time, several states continue to struggle with their own forms of instability or are on the brink of deeper collapse. In countries affected by war or chronic insecurity, government institutions may be too weak to provide security, enforce the law, or protect civilians effectively. Corruption, economic collapse, political polarization, and environmental pressures such as food insecurity, water scarcity, and displacement all further increase the risk of escalation. When state structures weaken, it becomes much harder for both national and international actors to prevent conflict from spreading.

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF GLOBAL CONFLICTS

After the two World Wars, the international community recognized that traditional diplomacy and military power were not enough to prevent large-scale violence. As a result, the United Nations was created in 1945 with the main goal of maintaining international peace and security, and the Security Council was given the primary responsibility for preventing war and regulating the use of force. In the early decades of the Cold War, major conflicts were often tied to the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, which led to many regional wars and proxy conflicts around the world.

After the end of the Cold War, interstate wars became less common, while civil wars, internal conflicts, and wars involving non-state actors increased in importance. Many of these conflicts took place in fragile states where governments could not fully control their territory or protect their populations. At the same time, the international community began to place greater emphasis on preventive measures such as early warning systems, mediation, peacebuilding, and humanitarian assistance. The idea was to address the root causes of conflict—such as inequality, political exclusion, weak institutions, and economic instability—before they could escalate into full-scale wars. Even so, in many cases, early action was delayed or blocked by political disagreements, which allowed crises to grow worse.

In the 21st century, global conflicts have become more complex and interconnected. Conflicts in places such as Syria, Yemen, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine and Palestine have combined armed violence, humanitarian emergencies, mass displacement, and terrorism, showing how modern wars can destroy states and deeply affect civilians. At the same time, new security threats such as cyber attacks, disinformation, and the use of emerging technologies have changed the way conflicts develop and spread. These developments have made it clearer that traditional military responses alone are not enough and that the international community must also strengthen preventive diplomacy and legal frameworks.

3.3 CURRENT SITUATION

The current international situation shows that the escalation of global conflicts is no longer limited to one specific region, but is now affecting several states at the same time. In the Middle East, countries such as Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Israel, Palestine and Iran remain deeply affected by war, foreign intervention, proxy tensions, and humanitarian crises. In Syria, long-term instability has weakened state institutions, displaced millions of people, and caused severe damage to civilian life. In Yemen, the conflict has continued to devastate the country, leaving its population trapped in one of the worst humanitarian situations in the world. In Israel and Palestine, recurring violence and the absence of a lasting political settlement have kept the region in a constant state of tension, while Iran's regional influence and confrontation with other powers continue to shape instability across the area.

At the same time, Africa remains one of the clearest examples of how conflict escalation can destroy state capacity and worsen humanitarian conditions. Congo and Sudan are both facing serious insecurity, internal displacement, and large-scale suffering among civilians. In Sudan, the conflict between armed groups has created one of the most severe humanitarian crises in the world; while the situation in the Congo continues to show how armed violence, instability and weak governance can spread across regions and trap civilians in prolonged conflict. These cases show that once violence becomes entrenched, it becomes much harder for international institutions to restore peace.

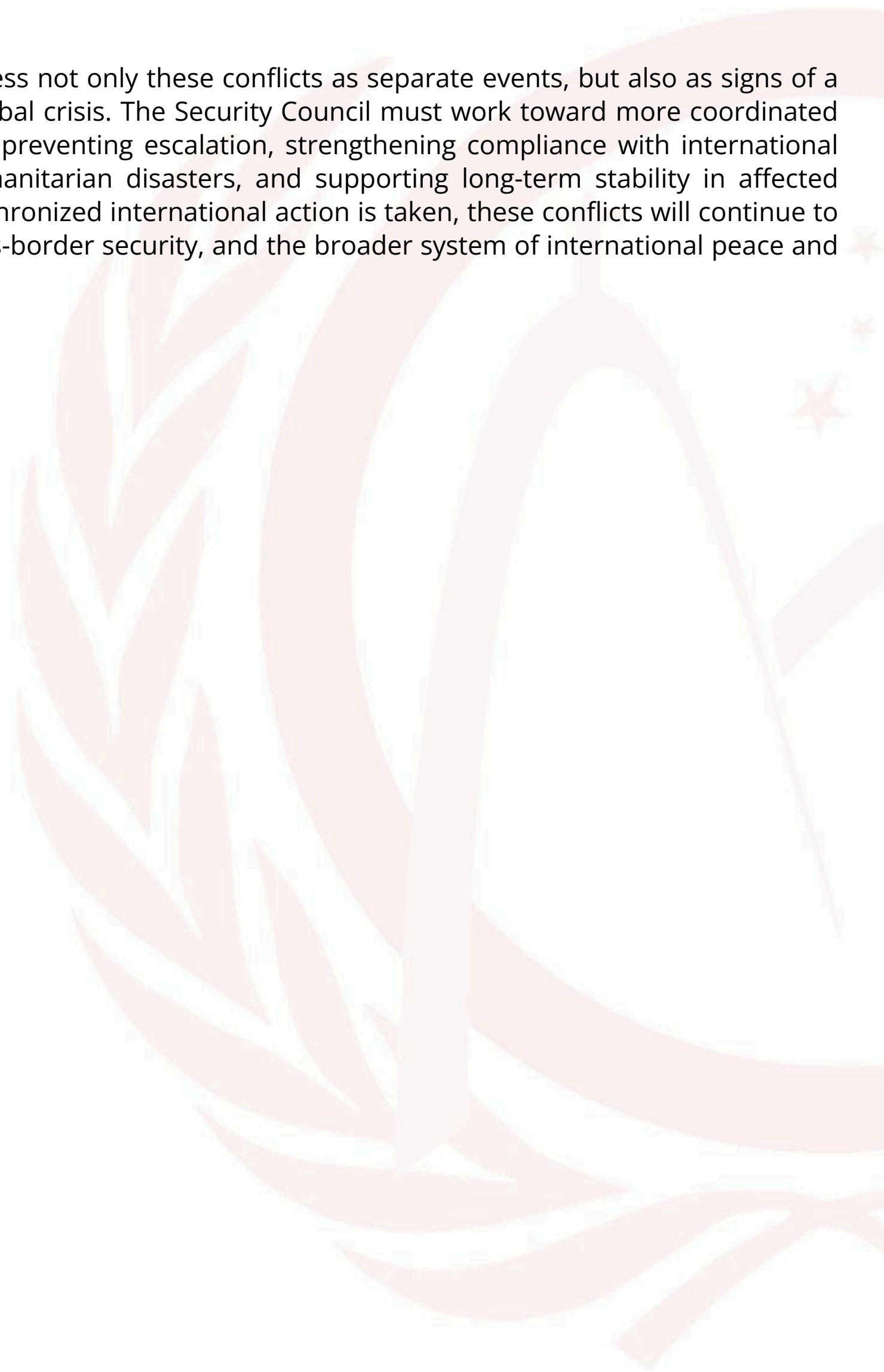
In parallel, the war in Ukraine has become one of the most serious conventional conflicts in Europe since the end of the Cold War. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has led to large-scale military operations, significant civilian casualties, mass displacement, and widespread destruction of infrastructure. The war has also triggered deep geopolitical tensions, energy crises, and global economic consequences, showing how a single conflict can profoundly affect the security and stability of multiple regions. At the same time, rising tensions in areas such as the South China Sea illustrate how strategic competition over territory, resources, and influence can increase the risk of escalation between major powers. In this region, disputes over islands and sea lanes have led to militarization, assertive naval actions, and the threat of open confrontation, raising concerns about how such rivalries might evolve into more serious conflict.

Beyond traditional armed conflict, modern threats are also making global insecurity more difficult to manage. Cyber operations, misinformation, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies are changing the way conflicts develop and spread. These tools can be used to confuse populations, spread panic, weaken trust in institutions, and intensify conflict without the need for direct military confrontation. This creates new legal and political challenges for the international community, especially because international law often struggles to respond as quickly as technology evolves.

Currently, many countries are trapped in cycles of instability, violence, and weak governance. The escalation of global conflicts is not only a military problem, but also a political, humanitarian, and legal one. As a result, the international community faces the difficult task of preventing crises before they spread further, while also ensuring that international law is respected and enforced. That is why preventive diplomacy, stronger collective action, and greater cooperation between states are necessary to protect the international peace and security system.

The Security Council itself also faces criticism regarding the effectiveness and consistency of its actions. The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council often cannot agree on what to do, especially when it comes to issues that are politically sensitive or tied to their own interests. This makes it harder for the Council to act quickly and fairly in situations where a lot is at stake. As a result, debates surrounding ceasefires, sanctions, humanitarian aid, and civilian protection have become increasingly polarized, raising concerns about the Council's ability to respond to rapidly developing crises.

Therefore, delegates should address not only these conflicts as separate events, but also as signs of a deeper and more far-reaching global crisis. The Security Council must work toward more coordinated and effective efforts that include preventing escalation, strengthening compliance with international law, reducing the impact of humanitarian disasters, and supporting long-term stability in affected countries. Unless urgent and synchronized international action is taken, these conflicts will continue to undermine regional stability, cross-border security, and the broader system of international peace and security.



4. IMPORTANT FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DEBATE

4.1 TOPICS TO FOCUS ON DURING THE DEBATE

- Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Systems
- Civilian Protection in Times of War
- Diplomacy, Mediation, and Peaceful Conflict Resolution
- State Fragility and the Risk of Collapse
- Foreign Interventions
- Humanitarian Crises and Forced Displacement
- Terrorism, Extremism, and Radicalization
- Political Divisions
- The Role of the Security Council in Maintaining Peace and Security
- Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Peacebuilding
- Root Causes of Global Instability
- Regional Cooperation in Conflict Resolution

4.2 GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- What are the most effective ways to prevent conflicts before they escalate into armed violence?
- Why do some conflicts evolve into regional or international crises while others remain localized?
- How can the international community intervene without further escalating tensions?
- What are the main challenges in enforcing international law during armed conflicts?
- How can the Security Council respond more effectively to rapidly developing crises?
- Why do some peace agreements succeed while others collapse shortly after being signed?
- To what extent do geopolitical interests affect international peace and security efforts?
- Why is civilian protection often difficult to guarantee during conflicts?
- What responsibilities do major powers have in preventing conflict escalation?
- How can post-conflict societies maintain long-term peace and stability?
- Should the international community prioritize prevention over punishment when addressing conflicts?
- Under what circumstances should international intervention be considered necessary?
- Can international law realistically restrain states and non-state actors during war?
- Which is more effective in maintaining peace: enforcement measures or diplomatic negotiation?

5. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRIES

5.1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States plays a huge role in preventing global conflicts, though its approach has shifted significantly in recent years. Under the Trump administration's 2025 National Security Strategy, Washington has moved toward a more transactional and non-interventionist posture, prioritizing great-power competition with China and the resolution of the Russia-Ukraine war while reducing its commitment to multilateral frameworks. The U.S. remains a permanent member of the UNSC with veto power and they have used it to block ceasefire resolutions on Gaza. Domestically and internationally, debates persist around whether the United States upholds international law consistently, particularly regarding its military actions and arms supplies to allies. Washington identifies conflicts in Gaza, Ukraine, and the South China Sea as top national security risks. Nowadays, the United States of America is in military conflict with the Islamic Republic of Iran, an armed dispute which is taking longer than the US president had predicted. Its position reflects a tension between acting as a global peacekeeper and pursuing an interest-driven foreign policy.

<https://www.cfr.org/reports/conflicts-watch-2026>

<https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2020-US-Strategy-To-Prevent-Conflict-and-Promote-Stability.pdf>

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-National-Security-Strategy.pdf>

<https://www.cfr.org/articles/unpacking-trump-twist-national-security-strategy>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cx2dyz6p3weo>

<https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson/2025/10/u-s-statement-on-dangerous-chinese-actions-in-the-south-china-sea>

5.2 RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has been widely condemned as a violation of the UN Charter, particularly of Article 2(4), which prohibits the use of force against the territorial integrity of any state. The International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for President Vladimir Putin in 2023 for the war crime of unlawful deportation of Ukrainian children. As a permanent member of the UNSC, Russia has used its veto to block multiple resolutions condemning its actions. In July 2025, the European Court of Human Rights ruled for the first time that Russia violated international law in Ukraine, also finding it responsible for the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17. Russia justifies its actions through claims of self-defense and NATO expansion, while continuing to reject the jurisdiction of international courts. The war has triggered broader global consequences, including energy insecurity, food supply disruptions, and concerns over nuclear escalation.

https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/fundamental_documents/1860586/

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/ukraine>

<https://www.icc-cpi.int/news/situation-ukraine-icc-judges-issue-arrest-warrants-against-vladimir-vladimirovich-putin-and>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cn8p4j2jzwwo>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c7435pnle0go>

5.3 UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a permanent member of the UNSC and a strong advocate for the international peace order, particularly in response to Russia's war in Ukraine and the conflict in Gaza. Its 2025 National Security Strategy reaffirms Britain's commitment to multilateralism, collective defense through NATO, and the enforcement of international humanitarian law. The UK has continued to provide military and financial support to Ukraine, emphasizing the need for a peace settlement that respects Ukrainian sovereignty. Regarding Gaza, the government pledged to comply with international law following the ICC's issuance of arrest warrants against Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu in November 2024, though it has faced domestic pressure over arms exports to Israel. The UK actively supports conflict prevention through development aid and diplomacy.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-security-strategy-2025-security-for-the-british-people-in-a-dangerous-world/national-security-strategy-2025-security-for-the-british-people-in-a-dangerous-world-html>

<https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-10131/>

<https://icai.independent.gov.uk/html-version/the-uks-approaches-to-peacebuilding-3/>

<https://www.bmj.com/content/390/bmj.r1367>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/russian-invasion-of-ukraine-uk-government-response/about>

5.4 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

China is a permanent member of the UNSC and consistently advocates for the principles of non-interference, national sovereignty, and multilateral governance, frequently positioning itself as an alternative to what it calls the "Western-dominated rules-based order." In the South China Sea, China maintains extensive territorial claims under its "nine-dash line," which was ruled inconsistent with international law under UNCLOS by a 2016 arbitral tribunal, a ruling Beijing continues to reject. Tensions have escalated with the Philippines over contested maritime areas, particularly around Second Thomas Shoal and Scarborough Shoal, raising fears of regional armed conflict. China opposed several UNSC resolutions on Ukraine, signaling its partnership with Russia and its stated commitment to sovereignty norms. Beijing promotes itself as a conflict mediator, but critics argue its geopolitical interests frequently interfere with world peace.

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/territorial-disputes-south-china-sea>

<https://chinaus-icas.org/research/navigating-the-south-china-sea-key-developments-in-2024-and-what-to-expect-in-2025/>

<https://ecfr.eu/article/funding-war-courting-crisis-why-chinas-support-for-russia-requires-a-european-response/>

<https://www.cfr.org/articles/china-russia-and-ukraine-october-2025>

<https://valdaiclub.com/a/highlights/dynamics-of-dissent-the-western-rules-based-order/>

5.5 FRENCH REPUBLIC

France is a permanent member of the UNSC and one of the most vocal advocates for multilateralism and the enforcement of international law in the current global climate. In a July 2025 Security Council open debate, France explicitly called for multilateral action through stronger adherence to international humanitarian law, the reform of the Security Council's veto powers in cases of mass atrocities, and support for the ICC. France has been deeply engaged in the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, serving as the "penholder" in the UNSC and hosting a Great Lakes Conference to mobilize humanitarian response. Paris has consistently supported Ukraine's right to self-defense and pushes for Security Council reform to increase representation of the Global South.

In the South China Sea, French naval vessels have participated in freedom of navigation operations as part of EU Indo-Pacific strategy.

<https://onu.delegfrance.org/revitalizing-multilateralism-for-peaceful-conflict-resolution>

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2025-12/democratic-republic-of-the-congo-32.php>

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/priorites-et-actions/grands-dossiers/l-action-diplomatique-de-la-france-en-ukraine>

<https://onu.delegfrance.org/three-years-of-war-in-ukraine-france-s-constant-and-unwavering-support>

5.6 STATE OF ISRAEL

Israel was established in 1948 after a UN partition plan. This occurred in the context of the Zionist movement and the Holocaust in which 6 million Jews were murdered. The Gaza military offensive is the largest carried out by Israel since the Hamas terrorist attacks of Oct. 7, 2023, and it has provoked widespread international condemnation. In November 2024 the International Criminal Court issued arrest warrants for Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defence Minister Yoav Gallant over alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity. In 2024 and 2025 the International Court of Justice also issued advisory opinions declaring Israel's occupation of Palestinian territories illegal and urging states not to recognise or assist it. In November 2025, the UN Security Council authorized an International Stabilization Force for Gaza, but Israel is against elements that could result in a Palestinian statehood. Israel declares its military campaign is a defense against terrorism and denies the ICC's jurisdiction. The conflict contributed to broader regional tensions, including armed conflicts with Iran in 2025. It has also fueled broader global consequences, such as energy insecurity, food supply disruptions, and concerns over nuclear escalation.

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/truman-israel/>

<https://www.icc-cpi.int/news/situation-state-palestine-icc-pre-trial-chamber-i-rejects-state-israels-challenges>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/ckgr71z0jp4o>

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/03/1147931>

5.7 UKRAINE

Ukraine has been fighting a full-scale war against Russian aggression since the Russian invasion of Ukrainian territory in February 2022. The UN General Assembly condemned the war as a violation of international law in an astonishing 141-5 vote. U.N. figures estimate that over 12,000 Ukrainian civilians have been killed and approximately 27,000 injured as of November 2024, with over 10 million people remaining displaced, being the largest displacement crisis to impact Europe since World War II. The ICC has issued several arrest warrants for war crimes against Russian officials, including the deportation of Ukrainian children and attacks on civilian energy infrastructure. In January 2025, Ukraine adopted the Rome Statute and became a full member of the ICC, further strengthening its legal tools against Russia. Ukraine strongly advocates for a peace settlement based firmly on international law and the UN Charter, warning that any territorial concession under military pressure would reward aggression and undermine global security norms.

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/ukraine>

<https://www.icc-cpi.int/situations/ukraine>

<https://lieber.westpoint.edu/war-termination-legal-implications-international-security/>

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/topics/russia-s-war-against-ukraine/>

<https://www.nytimes.com/news-event/ukraine-russia>

5.8 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Iran has been involved in Middle East regional dynamics, particularly through its support for non-state armed groups such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in Palestine, and the Houthi movement in Yemen. In 2024, Iran launched two direct missile attacks on Israel, marking a major escalation in direct confrontations with the neighboring state. After five sessions of nuclear discussions with the United States in 2025, negotiations fell apart and in June 2025 Israel, supported by the United States, began a military operation against Iran's nuclear infrastructure called the "Twelve-Day War." Iran has not fully complied with UNSC resolutions on Yemen, where it is reported to provide armament and training to the Houthis. Meanwhile, its nuclear enrichment program remains a central concern for global non-proliferation efforts. This situation contributes to potential regional and international tensions. It has also fueled broader global consequences, such as energy insecurity, food supply disruptions, and concerns over nuclear escalation.

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/a-timeline-of-tensions-over-irans-nuclear-program-as-talks-with-u-s-approach>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cx2dyz6p3weo>

<https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2021/iran>

https://www.dni.gov/nctc/terrorist_groups/irgc.html

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/confrontation-between-united-states-and-iran>

5.9 STATE OF PALESTINE

Palestine has been at the center of one of the world's longest-running conflicts, which has escalated dramatically since the Hamas attacks of October 7, 2023, and Israel's subsequent military offensive in Gaza. Internationally, the State of Palestine has gained significant legal recognition and support, with the International Court of Justice delivering multiple advisory opinions affirming the illegality of Israel's occupation and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. ICC arrest warrants have been issued not only for Israeli leaders but also for Hamas military commander Mohammed Deif for crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Palestinian Authority has called for an immediate ceasefire, full humanitarian access, and international accountability mechanisms. Palestine's position is centered on holding Israel accountable under international law and achieving a two-state solution as the only path to lasting peace and security in the region.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/ckgr71z0jp4o>

<https://www.un.org/unispal/data-collection/security-council/>

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/4/28/palestine-weekly-wrap-under-cover-of-ceasefire-israel-increases-grip>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/04/palestinians-across-gaza-unsafe-six-months-ceasefire-announcement-says-turk>

5.10 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

One of the world's most complicated and persistent armed conflicts is taking place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially in its eastern provinces. In January 2025, the M23 rebel group which was reported to be backed by Rwandan armed forces captured Goma, capital of the North Kivu province, leading to emergency sessions of the UNSC and international condemnation. Things started looking up in June 2025 when the DRC and Rwanda signed a peace agreement, followed by a separate Doha Framework between the DRC government and M23 in November. But violence hasn't stopped. With the security situation deteriorating fast, the UN peacekeeping mission MONUSCO had its mandate extended to December 2026. Since June 2025 alone, more than 1,000 civilians have been killed in Ituri and North Kivu, displacing millions across the country.

There is an extensive amount of proof of sexual violence as a weapon of war, child soldier recruitment, and attacks on humanitarian workers. The DRC is calling for tougher enforcement of international law, an end to foreign interference, and stronger backing for peacekeeping.

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violence-democratic-republic-congo>

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/12/1166643>

<https://www.mercycorps.org/blog/drc-humanitarian-crisis>

<https://www.unocha.org/democratic-republic-congo>

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/02/13/african-union-needs-act-now-eastern-dr-congo>

5.11 REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Yemen continues to be one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, estimated to have 19.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and 17 million unable to meet their basic food needs, according to the 2025 consolidated UN humanitarian appeal. The decade-long civil war between the internationally recognised Presidential Leadership Council (PLC) and the Houthi movement (Ansar Allah) has been complicated by the group's military attacks on Israel and commercial shipping in the Red Sea since late 2023, drawing retaliatory strikes from the United States and Israel that damaged critical civilian infrastructure such as Sana'a airport and the port of Hudaydah. In October 2025, a ceasefire was reached in Gaza and hostilities were reduced. In May 2025, a ceasefire was reached between the U.S. and the Houthis. All parties in the conflict have committed serious violations of international humanitarian law, including the Houthis, the PLC and the Saudi-led coalition. Since 2024, the Houthis have arbitrarily detained more than 50 UN and NGO workers, severely disrupting aid delivery. Yemen calls for an inclusive political solution, respect for IHL by all parties and increased international humanitarian funding.

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/yemen>

<https://press.un.org/en/2025/sc16061.doc.htm>

<https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/yemen-crisis>

<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF12581>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Houthi-movement>

5.12 REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE

Turkey occupies a unique and intricate position in global conflict dynamics as a member of NATO, regional military power, and mediator in a number of conflicts. Turkey has launched extensive military operations in northern Syria and Iraq, justifying self-defence against Kurdish armed groups (PKK/YPG), justifications that have been criticised by international legal scholars as exceeding the bounds of international law. In December 2024, Syrian National Army forces supported by Turkey helped topple the Assad regime in Damascus. Turkey has also been involved in major peace negotiations, like the 2025 Russia-Ukraine talks in Istanbul and mediating the Libyan and Azerbaijani conflicts. Turkey has taken a more assertive stance on the Gaza conflict, condemning Israeli military operations and backing the ICC process. In Turkey, the government is criticised domestically for its limits on press freedom and civil liberties, especially in the context of its counterterrorism operations.

<https://www.turkishminute.com/2025/04/08/turkey-israel-do-not-seek-war-but-the-risk-of-conflict-syria-is-real-analysts1/>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/20531702.2025.2522537>

https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye_s-political-relations-with-the-palestinian-national-authority.en.mfa

<https://www.cfr.org/articles/what-role-turkey-playing-syrias-civil-war>

5.13 REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

Sudan is experiencing one of the world's most serious humanitarian and human rights crises, driven by a civil war that erupted in April 2023 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The UN has described Sudan as "the most devastating humanitarian and displacement crisis in the world" with an estimated mortality rate of 61,000 to hundreds of thousands, over 12 million people forcibly displaced and 30 million in need of humanitarian aid – half the country's population." In July 2025 the ICC reported to the UNSC that war crimes and crimes against humanity were being committed in Darfur including the hallmarks of genocide. Several international efforts to establish ceasefires failed to achieve a lasting peace while foreign nations such as the UAE, Egypt and Russia are still providing the sides in the conflict with weapons and money. Sudan urgently needs expanded UNSC engagement and increased humanitarian funding.

<https://www.cfr.org/articles/what-extent-sudans-humanitarian-crisis>

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/power-struggle-sudan>

<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF12816>

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/02/1160161>

<https://shelterbox.org/where-we-work/sudan/sudan-conflict-explained/>

5.14 SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Syria has undergone a dramatic political transformation since the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024, when a rebel armed group that included Turkish-backed forces and Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) took down the government after more than a decade of civil war. The new transitional authorities face enormous challenges in stabilising the country, establishing legitimate governance and rebuilding institutions devastated by conflict. During the Assad era and the transition period, human rights violations were widespread and included arbitrary detentions and torture, as documented by UN investigations. Israel has launched a series of airstrikes in 2025 against Syrian military sites, claiming it is preventing Syria from becoming a staging ground for hostile forces. The Israeli attacks have been condemned by Syria as violations of the country's sovereignty. The ongoing presence of various foreign armed forces, including Turkish, American, and Iranian-backed militias, complicates Syria's path to sovereignty and peace.

<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/RL33487>

<https://www.turkishminute.com/2025/04/08/turkey-israel-do-not-seek-war-but-the-risk-of-conflict-syria-is-real-analysts1/>

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Syrian-Civil-War>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c248pgn158go>

5.15 REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

Iraq is facing a fragile security environment shaped by the legacy of the 2003 US-led invasion, the rise and fall of ISIS, and the presence of foreign military forces on its territory. The country has been increasingly caught between competing US and Iranian interests, with Iranian-backed militias (Popular Mobilization Forces/PMF) holding significant influence over Iraqi politics and security. In 2025, Iran came under attack from Israel and the United States against its nuclear and military infrastructure, with Iraq providing a way out of regional tensions. Turkey has also carried out military operations in northern Iraq against PKK positions, which Iraq has consistently denounced as violations of its sovereignty. Iraq participates in UN peacekeeping and international frameworks for post-conflict reconstruction and advocates for dialogue and diplomatic resolution of regional disputes. Stabilizing Iraq remains a key factor for broader security in the Middle East, particularly as the threat of ISIS resurgence persists.

<https://www.cfr.org/ten-best-ten-worst-us-foreign-policy-decisions/the-iraq-war/>
<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c985lw7lywlo>
<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20260308-iraq-s-complicated-role-in-the-middle-east-war-explained>
<https://media.un.org/photo/en/asset/oun7/oun7774174>

5.16 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

As for the current global situation, Germany is one of the most committed supporters of multilateralism, international law and the UN system. Germany strongly supports Ukraine's right to defend itself, has given Kyiv substantial military and financial assistance and calls for a peace settlement based on respect for the UN Charter.

In 2025, Germany hosted the UN Peacekeeping Ministerial in Berlin and created a National Security Council to better coordinate its integrated security policy. Germany was also part of the E3, with France and the UK, which was key in bringing back UN sanctions on Iran through the snapback mechanism. Berlin also chairs the Peacebuilding Commission, which it uses to reinforce connections between conflict prevention and the UNSC. Germany's foreign policy is explicitly based on the principle that civilian and diplomatic instruments must have priority over military action, and that crises must be addressed early in order to prevent escalation.

<https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/2701130-2701130>
<https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/peace-and-security/foreign-policy-shared-responsibility>
<https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/politics-germany/foreign-policy-commitment-peace-and-security>
<https://www.bmvg.de/en/peacekeeping-ministerial-2025-new-commitments-5940746>
<https://rom-io.diplo.de/fao-en/aktuelles/2718534-2718534>

5.17 KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia remains a key regional power deeply involved in Middle Eastern security and conflict dynamics. As the leader of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen, its actions have shaped one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, while also exposing the kingdom to security threats from cross-border attacks and regional instability. In recent years, Saudi Arabia has faced missile and drone strikes linked to Iran-backed groups, increasing concerns about escalation and the risks of broader confrontation.

At the same time, Saudi Arabia has engaged in diplomatic efforts to reduce tensions, including ceasefire negotiations and regional cooperation initiatives. The country calls for political solutions, respect for international humanitarian law, and greater stability in conflict-affected states. For the Security Council, Saudi Arabia's role shows how regional security, humanitarian protection, and conflict prevention must be addressed together to avoid further escalation.

<https://arabcenterdc.org/resource/a-decade-after-the-saudi-military-intervention-in-yemen-an-assessment/>
<https://pure-oai.bham.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/90966016/Darwich.pdf>
<https://www.genocidewatch.com/single-post/genocide-emergency-saudi-arabia-and-the-war-in-yemen>
<https://caat.org.uk/data/countries/saudi-arabia/yemens-humanitarian-catastrophe/>
[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI\(2025\)777922](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI(2025)777922)

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

<https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en>

<https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/peace-and-security>

<https://theworld.org/stories/2016/07/31/what-s-most-critical-and-under-appreciated-issue-international-security-world-peace>

<http://summit.clubmadrid.org/confronting/challenges-to-international-peace-and-security-an-alternative-view.html>

<https://www.un.org/en/our-work/maintain-international-peace-and-security>

https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un_documents_type/security_council_presidential-statements/?ctype=Conflict+Prevention+and+Mediation

<https://www.globalr2p.org/>

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2026-05/protection-of-civilians-9.php>

<https://webtv.un.org/en/search/categories/meetings-events/security-council>

<https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/functions-and-powers>

<https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/israel-palestine-syria-yemen-and-sudan-among-conflicts-watch-2026-report-says>